UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22886
3 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 31 JULY 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 28/29 July 1991 amounted to 12 sorties flown by six two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. The hostile flights centred over Arbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Tall Afar, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

II

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 29/30 July 1991 amounted to 21 sorties flown by 10 two-aircraft formations and one single aircraft at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres and at various altitudes.

2. The hostile air activity centred over the areas of Mosul, Amadiyah, Dohuk, Arbil and to the north of Tall Afar, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-24886 2499g (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22887
3 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 31 July/1 August 1991 amounted to 22 sorties flown by nine two-aircraft formations and one four-aircraft formation at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at low and medium altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah and Arbil, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22888
3 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 2 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning latest Iraqi violations of the terms of cease-fire, I have the honour to report one case of such violations by Iraqi military on 18 July 1991.

On 18 July 1991, several Iraqi soldiers crossed the border, entering into Iranian territory, and attacked an Iranian military vehicle in Oshnavieh area. Iraqi forces stole the vehicle's passage permit and driver's identification documents which can be used, as in previous cases, to substantiate unfounded Iraqi allegations.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-24898 2467i (E)

UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/340
S/22889
5 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Item 24 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 August 1991 from the representatives of China, France, Indonesia, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Communiqué of the Co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, issued at Beijing on 18 July 1991 (see annex).

We should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under item 24 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

Co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and Deputy Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations

Permanent members of the Security Council

(Signed) LI Daoyu
Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations

* A/46/150.

(Signed) Nana SUTRESNA
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Indonesia
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean-Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. and Deputy
Permanent Representative of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Valentin V. LOZINSKIY
Acting Permanent Representative of the
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
to the United Nations

(Signed) David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern
Ireland to the United Nations

(Signed) Thomas PICKERING
Permanent Representative of the United
States of America to the United Nations

ANNEX

Communiqué of the co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, issued at Beijing on 18 July 1991

The co-chairmen of the Paris Conference on Cambodia and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council met at Beijing on 17 and 18 July 1991. The representative of the United Nations Secretary-General was also present.

The five and Indonesia note the repeated assurances by all Cambodian parties of their acceptance of the 28 August 1990 United Nations framework document in its entirety, as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 668 (1990) and acclaimed by the General Assembly on 15 October 1990, as the basis for settling the Cambodian conflict. They observe with satisfaction that, based on this commitment, the Supreme National Council (SNC) had made significant progress towards a comprehensive political settlement at meetings held recently at Jakarta, Pattaya and Beijing.

They welcome the election of Prince Sihanouk as President of the Supreme National Council.

These developments have created a new situation and a new opportunity to bring lasting peace to Cambodia. The five and Indonesia thus urge the now operational SNC to accelerate efforts to overcome the remaining difficulties and to reach a consensus, in a continuing spirit of reconciliation, on a comprehensive political settlement - based on the draft agreements of 26 November 1990 - at its forthcoming meeting at Bangkok from 26 to 28 August 1991. Such consensus would make possible the early reconvening of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to adopt and endorse a comprehensive political settlement which would be referred to the United Nations for approval and implementation.

The five and Indonesia welcome the decision of the SNC to implement an unlimited cease-fire. They also welcome its decision to stop receiving foreign military assistance, will respect this decision themselves and call upon all concerned to do likewise. The five and Indonesia also express the hope that the countries neighbouring Cambodia will prohibit the delivery of military equipment to any of the Cambodian parties from their territory. They also reiterate that the withdrawal of foreign military forces, the cease-fire and the cessation of outside military assistance must be effectively verified and supervised by the United Nations.

To that end, they welcome the proposal made by the SNC that a United Nations survey mission should be sent to Cambodia. They agreed to recommend the dispatch of such a mission. The mission would begin the process of preparing for the military aspects of United Nations Transitional Authority in

Cambodia (UNTAC) and could consider how the Secretary-General of the United Nations can use his good offices to help maintain the unlimited informal cease-fire now in effect.

The five and Indonesia welcome the decision taken at the initiative of Prince Sihanouk to establish the SNC in Phnom Penh later this year. They view positively the sending of diplomatic representatives to the SNC after the Council establishes itself in free and fair elections to be held under the auspices of the United Nations, as part of the comprehensive political settlement, in accordance with the framework document of 28 August 1990 and as envisaged in the 26 November 1990 draft agreements.

The five and Indonesia agreed to meet again at Bangkok on 29 and 30 August, on which occasion they will also hold discussions with SNC following its meeting during the preceding days.

The participants expressed appreciation to the Government of the People's Republic of China for its excellent arrangements in hosting the current meeting.

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UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1047
S/22890
6 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 2 August 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of an interview with the Ambassador of Iraq to Romania, Mr. Ibrahim Shujaa Sultan, published by the Romanian newspaper Libertatea in its issue dated 17 July 1991. In his reply to one of the questions the Iraqi Ambassador states as follows:

> "The Iraqi people have believed and continue to believe in the unity of the Arab States and they consider that this moment of unity between Iraq and Kuwait constituted a step in the process of history. Kuwait is a part of Iraq. ... Sacrifices were made for the sake of this belief."

These highly indicative statements which are being uttered by the Iraqi regime and its representatives show blatantly that Iraq has by no means abandoned its expansionist and hostile policies towards the State of Kuwait and the region. They also constitute a flagrant violation of the obligations accepted by Iraq under Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

The policies of the Iraqi regime towards the State of Kuwait and the region and its actions, whose purpose is to gain time and to evade compliance with the provisions of the resolutions of the Security Council, call for the utmost vigilance and wariness on the part of the international community and make it necessary for the Security Council to maintain its determination and resolve to oblige Iraq fully and scrupulously to abide by international decisions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad Saad AL SALLAL
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22891
6 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 1 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to his note SCPC/7/91 (4-1) dated 3 July 1991 concerning information on the measures instituted by Saudi Arabia's Government for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) on the situation between Iraq and Kuwait.

The Permanent Representative of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations has the pleasure to convey that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is undoubtedly intent on continuing to prevent the selling or exporting of weapons and related materials of all kinds to Iraq, by Saudi citizens, specifically including the sale or transport by other means of all kinds of traditional military equipment including what could be directed to paramilitary forces, the spare parts and the means of producing such equipment and the items specified and described in paragraphs 8 and 12 of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) which are otherwise not included. Furthermore, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia prevents the sale and export of technology or according licensing agreements or others, such as transport arrangements used in the production, use or storage of items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 8 of the above-mentioned resolution. This also applies to personnel, training items or technical support services related to the spread, development, manufacture, use, maintenance or support of the items specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) mentioned above. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is totally committed not to promote or facilitate this sale, export or its completion on its territory, or the use of ships or aircraft which carry its flag for this purpose.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22892
6 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 5 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ROMANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to his note verbale SCPC/7/91 (4-1), which draws attention to paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Security Council resolution 700 (1991).

1. From the very beginning of the Gulf crisis Romania has committed itself to observe strictly the sanctions imposed upon Iraq by the resolutions of the Security Council, in spite of particularly serious consequences for the Romanian economy. To this end, the Romanian Government adopted Decision No. 935 of 10 August 1990 which has been immediately put into force by all Romanian economic authorities.

Further, by Decision No. 1080/1990 of the Romanian Government, the embargo has been extended also to air transportation. Under the same approach, any possible delivery to Iraq of military equipment or of other goods which could have been used for military purposes was unconditionally banned.

Moreover, all the import-export licences valid prior to the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq have been cancelled.

2. The Romanian authorities have been ensuring a constant control on the implementation of the regime of sanctions by all the Romanian companies engaged in import-export operations or in activities of international cooperation, including the banning of import-export licences for Iraq. Until now no infringement of the sanctions imposed by the Security Council upon Iraq has been registered.

3. The provisions of the guidelines approved by Security Council resolution 700 (1991) have been ordered immediately by the Romanian Government to all the national authorities involved in foreign trade or in activities of international cooperation to be fully observed.

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General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/1048
S/22893
6 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Agenda item 153
IRAQI AGGRESSION AND THE CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF KUWAIT IN FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 5 August 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I wish to inform you that the Iraqi regime, in an attempt to mislead the international community and to divert attention from the fact that it is detaining thousands of Kuwaiti and non-Kuwaiti prisoners of war in flagrant violation of Security Council resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991), as well as of the third Geneva Convention, has persisted in submitting requests to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on behalf of individuals it claims to be Kuwaiti citizens seeking to leave and return to Kuwait for the purpose of "reunion". In all, there have been 697 requests, listing 3,458 (three thousand four hundred and fifty-eight) individuals. Kuwait has approved the return of 252 (two hundred and fifty-two) Kuwaitis and non-Kuwaitis among those on the list after checking their identities and nationalities and verifying that they were included, before 1 August 1990, in the civilian population register of the State of Kuwait, a copy of which is deposited with the United Nations in accordance with Security Council resolution 677 (1990). The individuals concerned left Kuwait of their own accord during the brutal Iraqi occupation. They are not detained in Iraq, as may be seen from the fact that they applied to the ICRC office in Baghdad. Approval was given for the return of those whose identities were verified. Needless to say, their situation is entirely unrelated to that of the prisoners of war whose return has been requested by Kuwait and of whose names a full list was submitted to ICRC and transmitted to the authorities of the Iraqi regime. In attempting to mingle the former cases with those of Kuwaiti prisoners and detainees, the Iraqi regime's intention is simply to procrastinate and to confuse

international public opinion with respect to Iraq's inhumane practices and failure to comply with the 1949 Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War.

We call upon you to draw the regime's attention to these blatant violations of the third Geneva Convention and to affirm that the Iraqi regime, by persisting in its failure to hand over the remaining prisoners, is contravening both the spirit and the letter of Security Council resolutions 686 (1991) and 687 (1991). In doing so, it is guilty of a flagrant breach of the provisions underlying the cease-fire declaration. All members of the Security Council and international humanitarian organizations are also urged to put pressure on the Iraqi regime with a view to ensuring its full and prompt implementation of the pertinent Security Council resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 153, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad A. ABULHASAN
Permanent Representative

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22894
6 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 5 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

I

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 1/2 August 1991 amounted to 17 sorties at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at various altitudes.

2. Air activity centred over Dohuk, Mosul, Arbil and Amadiyah, for the purpose of observation and reconnaissance.

II

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 2/3 August 1991 amounted to 22 sorties flown by one four-aircraft formation, seven two-aircraft formations and four single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging from 500 to 1,800 metres.

2. Flights were centred over Dohuk, Amadiyah, northern Mosul, Arbil and Qala Diza, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

III

1. United States air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 3/4 August 1991 amounted to 25 sorties flown by ten two-aircraft formations, one three-aircraft formation and two single aircraft at speeds of 700 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 metres.

2. The United States flights were centred over Dohuk, Mosul, Arbil, Tall'Afar, Amadiyah and Zakho, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22895
7 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 2998th meeting on 6 August 1991, the Security Council had before it the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (S/22777) and of the Republic of Korea (S/22778) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the applications to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 74th meeting on 6 August 1991, the Committee considered the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that they should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Security Council,

Having examined separately the applications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea 1/ and of the Republic of Korea, 2/ for admission to the United Nations,

1. Recommends to the General Assembly that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be admitted to membership in the United Nations;

2. Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Korea be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

1/ S/22777.

2/ S/22778.

91-25369 2604j (E)

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22896
7 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 2999th meeting on 6 August 1991, the Security Council had before it the application of the Federated States of Micronesia (S/22864) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 75th meeting on 6 August 1991, the Committee considered the application of the Federated States of Micronesia and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that they should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Federated States of Micronesia for admission to the United Nations, 1/

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Federated States of Micronesia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

1/ S/22864.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22897
7 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS CONCERNING THE APPLICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS FOR ADMISSION TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE UNITED NATIONS

1. At the 3000th meeting on 6 August 1991, the Security Council had before it the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (S/22865) for admission to membership in the United Nations. In accordance with rule 59 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and in the absence of a proposal to the contrary, the President of the Council referred the application to the Committee on the Admission of New Members for examination and report.

2. At its 76th meeting on 6 August 1991, the Committee considered the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and unanimously decided to recommend to the Security Council that it should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

3. Accordingly, the Committee recommends to the Security Council the adoption of the following draft resolution:

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of the Marshall Islands for admission to the United Nations, 1/

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of the Marshall Islands be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

1/ S/22865.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22898
6 August 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NETHERLANDS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of a Declaration on Yugoslavia of the Community and its member States, issued on 6 August 1991 (see annexes).

I should be grateful if you could arrange for the present letter and its annexes to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Robert J. VAN SCHAIK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: English/French]

Declaration on Yugoslavia

The Community and its member States reviewed the situation in Yugoslavia on the basis of the report submitted by the Ministerial Troika. They welcomed the activities of the Troika and asked them to continue their efforts.

The Community and its member States reconfirm their commitment to seek, with all parties concerned, a peaceful and negotiated solution to the present crisis. They will actively pursue their efforts to this end in accordance with the Joint Declaration of Brioni of 7 July 1991.

They are greatly concerned about the continuing bloodshed in Yugoslavia and deplore the absence of a cease-fire, and urge the acceptance of such a cease-fire, which the Troika has been trying to establish.

They strongly condemn the continuing use of force and attempts of any republic to impose by force solutions on other republics. They express the Twelve's strong interest in a peaceful solution to Yugoslavia's problems, not only for the sake of Yugoslavia itself and its constituent peoples, but for Europe as a whole.

The Community and its member States are concerned to draw to the attention of those responsible for the present deadlock the consequences, for the whole of Yugoslavia, of a deterioration of the situation and of further delay in starting the negotiations on the future of the country. They urge the collegiate Presidency to convene forthwith negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia. They express their readiness to convene such a conference themselves if necessary.

Such negotiations should be based on the principles that any change of internal and international borders by force is not acceptable and that any solution should guarantee the rights of minorities in all the republics.

They invite the Commission to inform the Twelve about what economic and financial measures could be taken against those parties which refuse a cease-fire and do not abide by the above-mentioned principles and how to improve economic and financial relations with those who do cooperate in this respect.

Bearing in mind the mandate received from the CSCE Meeting of High Officials, they welcome the convening of the follow-up CSCE Meeting later this week in Prague. They call on their CSCE partners to support the latest initiatives of the Twelve to bring about a cease-fire in Yugoslavia and to help promote peaceful dialogue which is necessary to create a situation in Yugoslavia that satisfies the aspirations of all its peoples.

They also welcome the intention of France and the United Kingdom as permanent members of the Security Council, and Belgium as non-permanent member, to keep the Security Council informed of EC actions regarding the situation in Yugoslavia with a view to the Security Council taking such measures as may be deemed appropriate.

The Community and its member States took note that the member States of the WEU have decided to instruct their representatives to take stock of the present situation in Yugoslavia and to examine whether there is any contribution which the WEU could make to the maintenance of an agreed cease-fire.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/22899
6 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a letter dated 6 August 1991 from Mr. Wissam Az-Zahawi, Adviser to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, addressed to Mr. Rolf Ekéus, Executive Chairman of the Special Commission, on the subject of reconnaissance aircraft in reply to Mr. Ekéus' letter of 1 August 1991.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for the text of this letter and its annex to be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex.

Letter dated 6 August 1991 from the Adviser to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Executive Chairman of the Special Commission

With reference to your letter of 1 August 1991, I have the honour to inform you that American aircraft have for months been overflying Iraq for purposes of reconnaissance and have photographed virtually every inch of Iraqi territory. We do not believe that the aircraft which the Special Commission intends to use forcibly under the auspices of the United Nations would fly at a higher altitude than the artificial satellites which keep Iraqi territory under constant surveillance.

There is another matter which gives rise to questions in this connection. Why choose an American aircraft piloted by an American pilot when everyone knows that the United States Government's position is openly hostile to the Government of Iraq? Was it not possible to choose an aircraft and pilots from other countries, such as the Soviet Union, France or India, or from all those countries taken together, in order to ensure that the proposed mission could not serve aims other than those of the United Nations?

In so far as the proposed mission involves the United Nations, we would like a request to proceed with the mission to be submitted formally in writing by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the President of the Security Council.

In any event, while this is a matter involving the United Nations and although we are convinced of the correctness of our position as set out above and the sound basis of the questions we have posed, and in order to defeat those who harbour evil intentions, we will not place any obstacle in the way of the proposed reconnaissance flights. In this connection, I must point out that you have not specified the period during which the proposed reconnaissance flights will be carried out. To our way of thinking, this point needs to be spelled out in order to make matters perfectly clear.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Wissam AZ-ZAHAWI
Adviser to the Minister for
Foreign Affairs

H.E. Rolf EKEUS
Executive Chairman of the Special Commission
New York

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22900
7 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, and further to our previous letters concerning Iran's participation in the riots which occurred in March of this year in the southern sector of Iraq, I wish to inform you that the competent Iraqi authorities have received information indicating that the Iranians have detained additional numbers of Iraqi prisoners, including 15 officers, at Iranian camps in the Ahvaz area.

My Government affirms once again that it holds the Iranian Government responsible for the lives of such prisoners and for their immediate release, without any hindrance or condition, in accordance with international conventions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-25329 2606j (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22901
7 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 6 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that United States aircraft continue to violate Iraqi airspace, as follows:

1. American air activity inside Iraqi airspace on 4/5 August 1991 amounted to 16 sorties flown by eight two-aircraft formations at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes ranging from 2,000 to 7,000 metres.

2. The American flights centred over Mosul, Arbil, Dohuk and Amadiyah, for the purpose of observation and provocation.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Abdul Amir A. AL-ANBARI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

91-25335 2502f (E)

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22902
7 August 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the letter addressed today to the President of the Security Council, His Excellency Ambassador José Ayala Lasso. The letter deals with the current situation in Yugoslavia.

We should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Frans van DAELE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Belgium
to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of France
to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
to the United Nations

Annex

Declaration on Yugoslavia

The Community and its member States reviewed the situation in Yugoslavia on the basis of the report submitted by the Ministerial Troika. They welcomed the activities of the Troika and asked them to continue their efforts.

The Community and its member States reconfirm their commitment to seek, with all parties concerned, a peaceful and negotiated solution to the present crisis. They will actively pursue their efforts to this end in accordance with the Joint Declaration of Brioni of 7 July 1991.

They are greatly concerned about the continuing bloodshed in Yugoslavia and deplore the absence of a cease-fire, and urge the acceptance of such a cease-fire, which the Troika has been trying to establish.

They strongly condemn the continuing use of force and attempts of any republic to impose by force solutions on other republics. They express the Twelve's strong interest in a peaceful solution to Yugoslavia's problems, not only for the sake of Yugoslavia itself and its constituent peoples, but for Europe as a whole.

The Community and its member States are concerned to draw to the attention of those responsible for the present deadlock the consequences, for the whole of Yugoslavia, of a deterioration of the situation and of further delay in starting the negotiations on the future of the country. They urge the collegiate Presidency to convene forthwith negotiations on the future of Yugoslavia. They express their readiness to convene such a conference themselves if necessary.

Such negotiations should be based on the principles that any change of internal and international borders by force is not acceptable and that any solution should guarantee the rights of minorities in all the republics.

They invite the Commission to inform the Twelve about what economic and financial measures could be taken against those parties which refuse a cease-fire and do not abide by the above-mentioned principles and how to improve economic and financial relations with those who do cooperate in this respect.

Bearing in mind the mandate received from the CSCE Meeting of High Officials, they welcome the convening of the follow-up CSCE Meeting later this week in Prague. They call on their CSCE partners to support the latest initiatives of the Twelve to bring about a cease-fire in Yugoslavia and to help promote peaceful dialogue which is necessary to create a situation in Yugoslavia that satisfies the aspirations of all its peoples.

They also welcome the intention of France and the United Kingdom as permanent members of the Security Council, and Belgium as non-permanent member, to keep the Security Council informed of EC actions regarding the situation in Yugoslavia with a view to the Security Council taking such measures as may be deemed appropriate.

The Community and its member States took note that the member States of the WEU have decided to instruct their representatives to take stock of the present situation in Yugoslavia and to examine whether there is any contribution which the WEU could make to the maintenance of an agreed cease-fire.

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LETTER DATED 7 AUGUST 1991 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, FRANCE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

We have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the letter addressed today to the President of the Security Council, His Excellency Ambassador José Ayala Lasso. The letter deals with the current situation in Yugoslavia.

We should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Frans van DAELE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Belgium to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

[Original: French]

Annex

Letter dated 7 August 1991 from the representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have the honour to transmit to you the declaration on Yugoslavia adopted by the Community and its member States at their extraordinary ministerial meeting held at The Hague on 6 August 1991.

In this connection, we reserve the option of requesting you to hold informal consultations at an appropriate time, in the light of developments in the situation and the discussions taking place within CSCE and the Western European Union.

(Signed) Frans van DAELE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Belgium to the United Nations

(Signed) Jean Marc ROCHEREAU DE LA SABLIERE
Chargé d'affaires a.i. of France to the United Nations

(Signed) Sir David HANNAY
Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations

Enclosure

Declaration on Yugoslavia

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